

Latest Irish News

ULSTER.

Died.—September 27, Mrs. Margaret Lawson, Lurganboy, aged 80 years. September 14, John O'Reilly, Drumore, aged 28, Mr. Farrar, Holborn Hill, Beltsurbet, September 28, Mrs. W. H. Bell, Hibernian Bank, Cavan.

While blackberry gathering near Lurgan, on September 27, William McCann, aged 9, son of Joseph McCann, a tinsmith, of that town, was attacked by a young cow, which, driving her horn into his neck, tossed him into the air, causing serious injuries.

John Gibson, bullfinch, has been returned for trial charged with attempting to murder a man named James Johnston, of Drumahaire, by shooting him in the back.

A boy named John Bradley, residing at 9 Young's Row, Belfast, was knocked down and killed by a trolley car at Keenan street on September 24.

The tenants on the estate of J. H. Lentaigue at Corlath recently entered into negotiations with the landlord, who wants twenty-four and one-half years' price. The tenants offered nineteen years, and this offer being declined the matter fell through. The landlord is chief clerk to the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

MUNSTER.

Died.—On September 26, at Spa cottage, Clonmel, John Joseph Hauran, LL. D., solicitor, aged 44 years. On September 26, at 6 Wellington street, Clonmel, Michael Renihan, September 27, Thomas Reddy, Main street, Carrick-on-Suir, September 23, James McGrath, Burgess, aged 75 years. Recent deaths: William Slattery, Lisaholsane, aged 79 years. September 26, Dr. John J. Hanahan, Clonmel, aged 44 years. September 24, Miss Sileen Murphy, Gladstone street, Clonmel. September 24, Mrs. P. Slattery, Drangan.

Two Australian bishops, the Most Rev. Dr. Corbett and Most Rev. Dr. Revell, were recent visitors at Thomond House, Lisdoonvarna.

Patrick Maunsell, aged 29, a farmer's son, was killed while cycling from Killybeg to his home on Sunday night, September 13, and a farrier named Patrick Doyle, of Broomey Lane, Killybeg, has been remanded on bail in connection with the fatality.

A verdict of accidental death was returned on the body of Mrs. Symes, wife of Captain Symes, R. N., who lost her life whilst on duty on the early on Tuesday morning, September 27, at Bredon, about five miles from Bantry.

Andrew McCracken, farmer, of Linford, on September 23 got his right hand badly injured when working at a threshing mill that it was found necessary to amputate the hand.

LEINSTER.

Mr. R. J. Smith, B. A., T. C. D., of Killybeg, has been appointed a teacher of engineering and allied sciences in the Newry Technical School at a commencing salary of £150 a year. Mr. Smith, who is but 23 years of age, had a brilliant student career, obtaining scholarships at Athlone and in Dublin.

The late Rev. Danby Jeffares, of the Vicarage, Lusit, left personal estate valued at £2,400. The testator left £100 to his servant, Mary Murphy, his real estate at Cornwall, County Wexford, upon trust for his brother Henry, and left £800 for him for life.

A large and influential meeting was held at the Newhall, Athy, on Thursday, September 29, to further the agitation for the drainage of the Barrow. Rev. E. Mackey, P. P., presided, and a number of important addresses were delivered.

Dr. Thomas Carroll, Carrick-on-Suir, has been appointed medical officer of Kilmacdonagh dispensary district by Waterford guardians.

Mr. P. J. Fleming, who has been cashier in the Newhall branch of the National bank for a good many years, has been promoted to the position of accountant in the Castlereagh, Roscommon, branch.

CONNACHT.

Thomas Moffatt, aged 72 years, a farmer, died on September 23 from injuries received through being knocked down and run over by a cart near Fairmount, Roscommon.

Of twenty-four candidates for the position of head master of the Athlone Technical Schools, Richard L. Fox was selected. Mr. Fox won the £100 commercial scholarship of the department and retained it for two years.

Rev. John Gately, one of the Fathers attached to St. Ignatius, Richmond, Melbourne, died suddenly on Sunday morning, August 7. Father Gately was born in Roscommon, Ireland. He went to Australia in 1897. At the time of his death he was in his sixty-fifth year.

Died.—September 27, Miss Dorothy Tremain, Rathfriland, September 12, Thomas Glavin, Aughamore, aged 73 years. September 22, Patrick Byrne, Ballyhaunis, aged 57 years.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

It is surprising that the hand-woven fabrics can still survive against the productions of machinery, but the Irish peasant understands how to dye his hand-woven cloths with lichens and plants which give them an inimitable effect, and their qualities of durability and appearance give them a distinct value.

The centres of hand weaving and spinning are in Donegal, Mayo, Conemaugh and Kerry, where there is abundant mountain grazing for sheep with luxuriant wool and where labor is superabundant. The leading center, however, is Donegal, and it is estimated that \$50,000 a year is paid to the peasants of the impoverished and barren districts of Donegal for their homespun cloths. The cloth is usually sold at country fairs, where it is brought in large rolls or webs about twenty-eight inches wide. As a loom of the necessary size could not be accommodated in the tiny cottages occupied by the peasants, the homespun cloths are not made in double widths. Each district in Ireland produces cloth of a distinct character. In north Donegal the cloth is heavy, well woven, substantial and generally dyed in dark colors with stripes and checks. The market for this is usually a retail one.

The products of Castlebar resemble

those of north Donegal, but are somewhat brighter in color. In Conemaugh and other parts of County Galway there is a peculiar sort of flannel of very durable quality. It is usually dyed in red, dark blue, or black; and the Galway peasant women present an odd but vividly picturesque appearance clad in hoods and cloaks made of this peculiar material. The Kerry homespun are well made, but poor in color and pattern, vegetable dyes being seldom used.

In each of the cases which have been mentioned the cloth is produced for local use, and only the overflow reaches the outside market, but in south Donegal the case is different, as there is an extensive homespun industry there, carried on specially for the wholesale market and conducted upon business principles. There is a hereditary talent for coloring the cloths prevalent among the Donegal peasantry, and the cloths which come from this district are considered as beautiful as any woolen fabrics produced anywhere in Europe. There are no statistics available as to the importance of this industry.

Hand knitting is still able to compete against mechanical imitations and is a means of livelihood to many peasants in the isolated regions of the country. The wild district of Kincasslagh, in County Donegal, is an important center. The Arran industry of Mayo produces some very fine specimens.

Hand embroidery, as it is done in some parts of Ireland, cannot be satisfactorily imitated by machinery, and is a cottage industry of importance. Irish art needlework is of the best quality and will bear favorable comparison with any produced in Europe. The center of the cabinet-making industry is in the vicinity of Killybeg. Basket work is engaged in in Liffelack, County Galway; Beaufort, County Kerry, and Castleconnor, County Kilkenny. Much ingenuity is shown in adapting the wicker work to useful purposes.

STICKS TO JAUNTING CAR.

Taxicabs, with their ever-wrecking meters, are still barred from the streets of Dublin. In all respects the war against them has thus far been successful.

The opposition was organized by the drivers of hacks and jaunting cars, and is supported largely by sentiment among what Thackeray described as "the car-driving people in the world." The taxicab company offered great inducements to the juries to learn how to operate automobiles, but they would not touch the "devil cars." It has been impossible to import taxicabmen, as the Dublin juries are cabmen.

IRISH WORKHOUSE EVIL.

Children of tender years, the aged and infirm and widows without support are herded with tramps and the insane in the workhouses of Ireland. One hundred and fifty of these institutions there have a total population of nearly 50,000, and only one-tenth of this number is deserving of the stigma which attaches to the workhouse.

In this manner John E. Redmond, Irish leader in the English parliament, describes conditions imposed upon the people of Ireland by the British government. He says it has served to keep alive through one hundred years of suffering the determination on the part of the people of the Emerald Isle to secure home rule without counting the cost.

Redmond, with T. P. O'Connor and Joseph Devlin, is in the United States for the purpose of raising funds to continue the fight for Ireland.

A BATCH OF CONVERTS.

With much pleasure we announce that the Anglican dispute at Brighton has ended happily, says the London Catholic Times. Rev. Arthur Reginald Carew Coombs, late vicar of St. Bartholomew's, and Rev. Henry Fitz-Richard, vicar of the church of the Annunciation, have intimated that they have made their submission to the Catholic Church. Rev. H. R. Prince, late curate of the church of the Annunciation under Mr. Hinde, was received into the Catholic Church at Erdington Abbey, Birmingham, on Thursday, September 29, and Rev. Oliver Partridge Henly, who had for some time past been assisting the clergy of St. Bartholomew's, without the sanction of the Bishop of Chichester, but with the full authority of the vicar, was received on Saturday in the Church of Our Lady of Seven Dolores, Bognor, by Very Rev. Alphonsus Coventry, S. M., Prior. Mr. Henly was formerly vicar of Wolverton St. Mary, Stony Stratford, but was deprived for ritualistic reasons by the Bishop of Oxford. He was ordained in 1884 and served churches in Chelsea and Westminster.

INDIAN SUMMER IN THE SOUTH.

A lulling song of locusts, the hum of golden bees, And you seem to hear the sap flow through the thrilled veins of the trees, And the lazy daisy, dreaming— . . . And the hazy, mazy, daisy, dreaming world around you seems Like a mystic land enchanted—like a paradise of dreams!

Blue smoke from happy huts, A rain of ripened nuts, And far away, o'er meadows ringing Sweet sound, as of a woman singing "Comin' through the rye— Comin' through the rye!"

And then the faint, uncertain, silver tenor of a bell That summons all the winds to prayer In many a cloistered dell, And then a thrush's music from grove with golden gleams, The wild note of a mockingbird, and still the dreams, the dreams.

Blue smoke from happy huts, A rain of ripened nuts, And far away, o'er meadows ringing Sweet sound, as of a woman singing "Comin' through the rye— Comin' through the rye!"

—Frank Stanton.

THE SORT OF A MAN THAT PEOPLE "SWEAR BY."

From the Ave Maria. A life of singular fidelity to every religious and civic duty and a precious death widely and deeply mourned, more especially by the people were those of the venerable Peter A. Cassidy, of Albany, N. Y. He was the sort of a man that people "swear by," so high were his principles, so freeable was his conduct. Though honored as a model citizen and venerated as a soldier of the Mexican war, who was in the same company with General Grant, his unwearied devotion to the unfortunate constituted Mr. Cassidy's special claim to distinction. For half a century he was an active member of the St. Vincent de Paul society, devoting his time as well as his means to his charitable

works. One who knew him well tells us that he was seen late at night carrying provisions to poverty-stricken families. Only in heaven is it known how many desolate homes were cheered by the visits of this Good Samaritan. There is no record of his heartiness, writes the editor of one of the Albany papers. "His work was done by stealth. When he could hide his good acts they were hidden. When he was questioned about them he was silent. For the faults and frailties of humanity he quoted the Gospel: 'Let him who is with out sin cast the first stone.' His charity was universal. Peter Cassidy was a just man." Peace to his noble soul!

CATHOLIC COLLEGE OF ECONOMICS.

The Marquette University College of Economics opened last week at Milwaukee, with a preliminary registration of twenty-five. Individual classes are small, owing to the number of courses in economics offered. The courses offered this year are accounting, Transportation and Traffic Problems, Commercial German, Business Economics, Insurance, Commercial Spanish, Economic History of the United States, Resources and Industries of the United States, Commercial Law, Corporation Finance, Business Organizations, Money and Credit, Practical Business English, and Life Insurance. In addition to these courses special lectures will be given by experts throughout the year.

THE CHURCH LIVES.

"Whenever Protestant ministers speak of the Roman Catholic Church it is to speak in condemnation of her. I propose to assume the un-Protestant-like attitude of saying some things in the way of respect and veneration of her wonderful ministry to the centuries of human life. There are undoubtedly some facts about this church that we as Protestants cannot commend. But in all fairness it must be admitted that popular ignorance, superficial knowledge, and malicious slander have misrepresented her teachings in many instances.

"To contemplate her history is to admire. Reformation wars, empires and kingdoms have been arrayed against her. After all these centuries she stands so strong and so firmly rooted in the lives of millions that she commands our highest respect. As an institution she is the most splendid the world has ever seen. Governments have arisen and gone to the grave of the nations since her advent. Peoples of every tongue have worshipped at her altars."—Rev. T. H. Thompson, Congregational Church.

PROMISES.

If you make a promise, keep it— Promises are sacred stuff. There'll be trouble and you'll reap it. If you prove they're all a bluff. Never trifle with your credit. Never break the tag of cheap. And a promise—though you dread it— Is a thing that's made to keep.

Do not promise in a hurry— Think it over, count the cost: Let no promise give you worry. Let your credit know no frost. Truth is still the dearest treasure— How its beauties glow and leap! Scorn the trucking, half-way measure.

Promises were made to keep. —M. A. K. in Western Watchman.

AMBIDEXTERITY.

A movement has been started in Germany for the cultivation of ambidexterity. The idea is that developing the power to use both hands equally well means developing the intelligence in general and the memory in particular.

It is said to have been scientifically ascertained that while right-handed people have the organ of speech on the left side of the brain, and vice versa, people who are ambidexterous have two language centers, one on each lobe of the brain. The infant begins life with two speech centers, but as the right hand is generally trained and the left neglected, the right speech center gradually grows torpid and unused. The extraordinary claim is now made that by the cultivation of the left hand the capacity of the right center of the brain can be revived, and to that extent broaden the intelligence, as ambidexterity increases the use of the human being's hand. Instances are quoted by supporters of the movement in which practicing the left hand has rescued a power of speech until then paralyzed. One patient in question was stricken by paralysis of the left organ of speech, and with it paralysis of the right hand. The doctors started teaching the patient to write with the left hand, with the astonishing result that in a short time the power of speech was awakened in the hitherto torpid organ of speech.

An even more astonishing case was that of a boy who at the age of 13 lost his left hand, but soon learned to do fairly well with an artificial member. At the age of 16 he was stricken with a stroke of paralysis which robbed him of the power of speech, but by means of a small ring with a pen attached to it fixed to the artificial limb he could practice writing, and thus not only recovered the power of speech, but also speech, but over French and Russian, which he had forgotten. As a matter of fact ambidexterity is necessary in several professions and occupations, of which surgery and piano playing may be given as examples.

A FAMOUS ROCKING STONE.

The rocking stone of Tandil is a natural curiosity in the Argentine republic, perhaps the largest in the world. It is a small, rounded, smooth stone, a small village, which may be reached by railway 250 miles south of Buenos Aires. The giant, mushroom shaped quartz boulder, stands upon the summit of some picturesque hills, perhaps a thousand feet in height. It weighs over 700 tons, and it rocks in the wind, and may be made to crack a walnut. Yet this boulder is so firm that one of the old dictators, Rosas by name, once harnessed a thousand horses to it and was unable to displace it. There are many rocking stones scattered about the world, though none nearly so large.—New York American.

MICHAEL ANGELO'S GREAT PAINTING.

Colonel James Gordon sends us the following pen picture of the great painting by Michael Angelo, which has elicited the praise of artists of all nations: After Jesus had spoken the parables about the virgins and talents, teaching the duty of watchfulness and faithful stewardship, he gave a discourse, which was in fact a prophecy concerning the last judgment which should come to all people. Many people think of the judgment only as a day of wrath, and are in dread of it all their lives. Even some very good people think this way about it. What a picture Jesus gave of the

day! He himself seated on the throne of his glory, and all nations of those who had ever lived upon the earth, both the good and the evil, gathered about Him.

We wonder that a mortal man should ever try to paint a picture of such a scene; but Michael Angelo did in a fresco which covers the end wall of the Sistine chapel of the Vatican, the palace of the Pope. He was 60 years old when he began painting it. He spent seven years upon the work, completing it in 1541. It is considered one of the greatest pictures in the world. Leading up to it on either side are majestic figures of the prophets.—J. G. in Catholic Tribune.

TIME WILL TELL.

The father of four boys, discovering the eldest, aged 13, smoking a cigarette, called the four together for a lecture on the evils of narcotics. "Now, William," he said, in conclusion, to the youngest, "are you going to use tobacco when you get to be a man?"

"I don't know," replied the 6-year-old, soberly. "I'm trying hard to quit."—Success.

WHEN THE HOBBLES ON THE HELP.

Mistress—What does this mean, Jane? You know you should be back at 10 o'clock. Jane—Very sorry, mum. It's the fault of these new skirts. I had to take such short steps that it took longer than I expected to get home.—Boston Transcript.

PIUS X WRITES TO A BOY.

A seven-year-old boy, who lives in Calais, France, and whose name is Gerald Vandenberg, took the liberty to write to the Pope to thank him for the decree that fixes the age for the first communion at seven years. Impressed by the child's delight when he received from Rome a silver medal and a letter written by the Holy Father himself, Pope Pius wrote: "My Dear Gerald: Your nice letter was a true consolation to me, for if, as the Psalmist says, it is through the mouths of babes and sucklings that the Lord receives perfect praise, Himself being the One that gives them being, it is verily He who inspires the decree."

In conclusion the Pope sent Gerald and his family the pontifical blessing. That letter will be treasured by that boy as above price.

UNDER ST. PIUS' PATRONAGE.

Bishop McDonnell of the Brooklyn diocese, accompanied by his secretary, the Rt. Rev. Mr. Joseph L. Barrett, went to Jamaica, L. I., last Sunday morning and presided at the dedication of the new Catholic church of St. Pius V. The ceremony of dedicating the new edifice, which was given over to the Italians of Jamaica as a house of worship, came before the solemn high mass, which was celebrated by the pastor, the Rev. Michael Legnan. The church can seat around 500. This church is one of the very few in this country dedicated under the patronage of the great St. Pius.

EXAGGERATING TRIFLES.

You can always take a man's measure by the way in which little annoyances and petty exactions affect him. If he exaggerates them, talks a great deal about them, spends valuable time fussing over them, you know he is not a big-souled man. The habit of making a fuss over a little thing, of exaggerating the importance of what, to great characters, would be but a trifling annoyance, is not only indicative of smallness and narrowness of nature, but is also demoralizing and weakening.

The really large man will not allow himself to be troubled by trifles. If he wants to go anywhere, he does not make a great ado because it rains, is hot, is muddy, or because he "does not feel like it." This would be too small, too playful for the broad, large-minded character.

Some people are upset by the least obstruction thrown in their path. They "go all to pieces" over somebody's blunder—over a stenographer's mistake or a clerk's error. Large natures rise above such trifles.

Some men do splendidly when they have the encouragement of good business, the tonic of good times; but when business is dull and goods remain on the shelves unsold, or they have a little discord in their home, they are all upset. They are like children, they need to be encouraged all the time, for they cannot work under discouragement.

We have seen men lose their temper and waste energy venting it at a knot in a shoestring, or something else just as insignificant. The foolish or ill-tempered have no range in their scale. Small, irritating things come to them and "tag" us all; but the only way to conquer them is simply to smile and "pass them up."

CLERGYMEN ENTER CATHOLIC SEMINARY.

Six ministers of the Protestant Episcopal church recently have entered the Overbrook seminary, near Philadelphia, for the purpose of studying to become Catholic priests. This was not generally known until last Saturday, when the Rev. Dr. William McGarvey, former rector of St. Elizabeth's Protestant Episcopal church and one of the most popular ministers in Philadelphia, left the Overbrook seminary and went to Washington, where he will finish his priesthood course at the Catholic University of America. Dr. McGarvey has been a student at Overbrook for two years. The six Episcopal ministers, according to Mr. McGarvey, who left their own church to study at Overbrook, are: The Rev. William L. Haywood and Charles Bowles, who formerly associated with Dr. McGarvey at St. Elizabeth's; the Rev. Edward M. Cowan, formerly curate at St. Mark's; the Rev. William Hinckell, one of the most popular clergymen of Reading, and the Rev. Edward Hawkes and James Bourne, who held responsible charges in Philadelphia. According to one prominent Episcopalian this exodus from the Episcopal to the Roman Catholic Church is caused by the high churchmen of the former religion.

"Many of the younger clergymen especially," said the clergyman, "have had an experience with the confessional through the 'High Church' notion, and they seem to favor it. That is the real reason for the exodus."

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An instance is related of a newly appointed officer on General Sherman's staff who wit saved him from a breach of etiquette.

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